

Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol for delivery of ~~bupropion~~ consisting of a condensation aerosol a drug selected from the group consisting of bupropion, nefazodone, perphenazine, trazodone, trimipramine, venlafaxine, tranylcypromine, citalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, mirtazepine, paroxetine, sertraline, amoxipine, clomipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, nortryptiline, valproic acid and protryptiline

— a. — ~~wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by volatilizing a thin layer of bupropion heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of bupropion the drug, and condensing the heated vapor of bupropion to form a condensation aerosol particles;~~

— b. — ~~wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% bupropion 10% drug degradation products by weight, and~~

— c. — ~~the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns~~ 5 microns.

2. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are ~~is~~ formed at a rate of ~~at least~~ greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (currently amended) The ~~composition~~ condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are ~~is~~ formed at a rate of ~~at least~~ greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-63. (cancelled)

64. (currently amended) A method of producing ~~bupropion~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of bupropion, nefazodone, perphenazine, trazodone, trimipramine, venlafaxine, tranylcypromine, citalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, mirtazepine, paroxetine, sertraline, amoxipine, clomipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, nortryptiline, valproic acid and protryptiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer ~~of bupropion containing the drug, on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the bupropion to form a heated to produce a vapor of the bupropion drug, and~~

b. ~~during said heating, passing air providing an air flow through the heated vapor to produce to form a condensation aerosol particles of the bupropion comprising~~ characterized by less than 5%

~~bupropion 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns~~ 5 microns.

65. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are is formed at a rate of greater than 10^9 particles per second.

66. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 65, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are is formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

67.-124. (cancelled)

125. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

126. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

127. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 126, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

128. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

129. (new) The condensation aerosol according to claim 128, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

130. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

131. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is bupropion.

132. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is nefazodone.

133. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is perphenazine.

134. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is trazodone.
135. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is trimipramine.
136. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is venlafaxine.
137. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is
tranylcypromine.
138. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is citalopram.
139. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fluoxetine.
140. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fluvoxamine.
141. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is mirtazepine.
142. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is paroxetine.
143. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is sertraline.
144. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is amoxipine.
145. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clomipramine.
146. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is doxepin.
147. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is imipramine.
148. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is maprotiline.
149. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is nortryptiline.

150. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is valproic acid.
151. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is protryptylene.
152. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.
153. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.
154. (new) The method according to Claim 153, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
155. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.
156. (new) The method according to Claim 155, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.
157. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.
158. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is bupropion.
159. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is nefazodone.
160. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is perphenazine.
161. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is trazodone.
162. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is trimipramine.
163. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is venlafaxine.
164. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is tranlycypromine.

- 165. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is citalopram.
- 166. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is fluoxetine.
- 167. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is fluvoxamine.
- 168. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is mirtazepine.
- 169. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is paroxetine.
- 170. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is sertraline.
- 171. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is amoxipine.
- 172. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is clomipramine.
- 173. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is doxepin.
- 174. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is imipramine.
- 175. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is maprotiline.
- 176. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is nortryptiline.
- 177. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is valproic acid.
- 178. (new) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is protryptiline.
- 179. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of bupropion, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing bupropion, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of bupropion, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% bupropion degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

180. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of nefazodone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing nefazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nefazodone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nefazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

181. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of perphenazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing perphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of perphenazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% perphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

182. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of trazodone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing trazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trazodone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

183. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of trimipramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing trimipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trimipramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trimipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

184. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of venlafaxine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing venlafaxine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of venlafaxine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% venlafaxine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

185. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of tranylcypromine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing tranylcypromine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of tranylcypromine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% tranylcypromine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

186. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of citalopram, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing citalopram, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of citalopram, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% citalopram degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

187. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fluoxetine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fluoxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluoxetine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluoxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

188. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fluvoxamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fluvoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluvoxamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluvoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

189. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of mirtazepine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing mirtazepine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of mirtazepine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% mirtazepine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

190. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of paroxetine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing paroxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of paroxetine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% paroxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

191. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of sertraline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing sertraline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of sertraline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% sertraline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

192. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of amoxipine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing amoxipine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of amoxipine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% amoxipine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

193. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clomipramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clomipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clomipramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5%

clomipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

194. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of doxepin, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing doxepin, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of doxepin, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% doxepin degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

195. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of imipramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing imipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of imipramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% imipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

196. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of maprotiline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing maprotiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of maprotiline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% maprotiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

197. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of nortryptiline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing nortryptiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nortryptiline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nortryptiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

198. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of valproic acid, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing valproic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of valproic acid, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% valproic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

199. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of protryptiline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing protryptiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of protryptiline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% protryptiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

200. (new) A method of producing bupropion in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing bupropion, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of

bupropion, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% bupropion degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

201. (new) A method of producing nefazodone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing nefazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nefazodone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nefazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

202. (new) A method of producing perphenazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing perphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of perphenazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% perphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

203. (new) A method of producing trazodone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing trazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trazodone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

204. (new) A method of producing trimipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing trimipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trimipramine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trimipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

205. (new) A method of producing venlafaxine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing venlafaxine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of venlafaxine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% venlafaxine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

206. (new) A method of producing tranilcypromine in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing tranilcypromine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of tranilcypromine, and
 - b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% tranilcypromine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
207. (new) A method of producing citalopram in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing citalopram, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of citalopram, and
 - b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% citalopram degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
208. (new) A method of producing fluoxetine in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing fluoxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluoxetine, and
 - b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluoxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
209. (new) A method of producing fluvoxamine in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing fluvoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluvoxamine, and
 - b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluvoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
210. (new) A method of producing mirtazepine in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing mirtazepine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of mirtazepine, and
 - b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% mirtazepine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
211. (new) A method of producing paroxetine in an aerosol form comprising:
- a. heating a thin layer containing paroxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of paroxetine, and
 - b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by

less than 5% paroxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

212. (new) A method of producing sertraline in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing sertraline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of sertraline, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% sertraline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

213. (new) A method of producing amoxipine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing amoxipine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of amoxipine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% amoxipine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

214. (new) A method of producing clomipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing clomipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clomipramine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clomipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

215. (new) A method of producing doxepin in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing doxepin, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of doxepin, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% doxepin degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

216. (new) A method of producing imipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing imipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of imipramine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% imipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

217. (new) A method of producing maprotiline in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing maprotiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of

maprotiline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% maprotiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

218. (new) A method of producing nortryptiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing nortryptiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nortryptiline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nortryptiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

219. (new) A method of producing valproic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing valproic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of valproic acid, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% valproic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

220. (new) A method of producing protryptiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing protryptiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of protryptiline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% protryptiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.